THE RAILROAD YARDS FULL OF MOTIONLESS CARS -NEW BODIES OF MEN QUITTING WORK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, March 8 .- The strike on the Gould lines was further complicated to-day, and it will take other concessions besides the reinstate of Foreman Hall to bring about a resumption of business. Yesterday morning about 100 switchmen and helpers employed in the Missouri Pacific yards here went out when requested by the Knights of Labor, although they did not belong to that organization. This morning they all joined the order in a body and made a demand upon the company for an advance in wages. They are receiving \$1.75 and \$2 a day for an average of fourteen hours' work. They ask for \$2 and \$2 50, the fourteen hours' work. They ask for \$2 and \$2 50, the wages paid all Chicago switchmen. A committee from the disaffected switchmen waited on Superintendent Jones and told him that not only was a settlement of the Texas troubles required, but the advance in the switchmen's wages must be conceded before traffic could be resumed. It is also stated to-night that the Wabash switchmen will make the same demand on that company, and it appears probable now that the Wabash will be involved in the trouble before many hours.

Freight traffic on the Gould lines here is entirely suspended, and the scene at the yards is one of chaos and confusion. Thousands of cars loaded with freight are etanding on the tracks where they were abandoned by the Knights. Not a man is at work in the yards, but several committees from the Kuights are guarding rali-load property. While the local traffic of the St. Louis Francisco has increased in consequence of the strike, its through business injured as much as that of the Missouri Pacific. By a contract with the latter road ten Missouri Pacific switch engines handle the Sau Francisco cars between Seventh-st. and Grand-ave., a distance of three miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco road really terminates at Grand-ave., and the trains came in the rest of the way over the Missouri Pacific tracks. As the strikers refuse to handle any cars or freight on Pacific tracks, the St. Louis and San Francisco cannot get any freight in or out of the city unless it is hauted in wagons from the snourbs. One thousand five hundred cars are standing motionless in the Missouri Pacific yard at Ca rondelet. Not a freight train left the city on either the Iron Mountain or the Missouri Pacific to-day.

Nearly all the suburban passenger traffic has been bandoned. Superintendent Jones and his assistant, Mr. Stillwell, are the only men at work getting out the passenger trains. The regular mails left on time this

At the New-York offices of the Southwestern railroads from T. V. Powderly, chairman of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, proposing that the men discharged by the Texas Pacific Railway should be restored pending negotiations for a settlement of the differences. The reply was returned that the Texas Facility road was in the custody of the courts and under the management of receivers and that its nominal officers could not interfere with legal authority. A well-known director of the Southwestern system said; the dispatch showed a praiseworthy disposition, but, of Caurse, we can do nothing. If the Texas Pacific was not under the charge of the courts we could not accede to such demands. If we cannot have the power of appoint-ing or removing employes we might as well let the it. The men of the Southwestern ratirouds have no grievances of any kind."
The following dispatch was received at the office of the Breadway agent:

the Broadway area:

St. Louis, Mo., Morch 8, 1886.

W. F. Towne, General Lastern Agent, 391 Broadway,
You can natrice all parties that our passenger trains
have not been delayed or interfered with. We wil, as
we have siways done heretofore, take good care of all
passenters telested by way of our lines and see
that they are sent through to their proper destinations
without detention or delay. H. C. Townsen,
G. F. A.

A STRIKE AGAINST KNIGHTS OF LABOR. AN UNU WAL COMPLICATION AMONG GLASSWORK

EES IN PITTSEURG. PITTSBURG, March 8 (Special).-The withdrawal from the Fitatglass Workers' Union of a number of chimney blowers on the South Side and their organi novel dispute between the two factions at George Ma Beth & Co.'s glass factory and the members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union will quit work to-morrow night. Local Union No. 6, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, gave notice to the firm this morning that, if all the workings who are Knights of Labor and not also members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union are not discharged, a strike will be ordered. The Flint Glasrkers' Union had frequently offered to receive the seceners back into the fold on condition of their paying back dues, but the offer was rejected. The cause of their secession was given by one of the leaders of the revolt, who said: "We left the union because it is a union in name only. It passed a scale last year, establishing equal wages in the last and West, yet the Eastern men now are working for lower wages than the Western men. They have misrepresented us all over the country, and have circulated handbills stating that we are delinquents and are not Knights of Labor. We are not delinquents for we have paid every cent of our assessments to the Flint Glass Workers' Union. At the time of the Berlaire, Obio, strike, we paid \$6.50 a month each, sithough Local Union No. 3 only paid 50 cents a man."

Mr. MacBeth said: "Two-fifths of our employes are striking against three-fifths. The three-fifths are Knights of Labor, and will continue at their places in our factory until the two-fifths straighten out matters. We have no feeling in the matter, and no concern except in the reduced production of wares, which will, of course, injure us to some extent. Some fear that the solution of this unique situation may precipitate a contest between the Flint Glass Union, 3,700 strong, and the whole body of the Knights of Labor. secession was given by one of the leaders of the revolt,

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN POLITICS.

DECATUR, Ill., March S .- The action of the Kuights of Lacor of this region in forming a new political party is attracting much attention. They declare in cal party, to be known as the United Labor Party of for the purpose of organizing and directing the great political power of the industrial imasses as a political organization; and we will east our ballot for no one who will not pledge himself to stand firmly by our principles." They call upon all veters to unite in the effort to ename pate the wage workers of the country from "the fron hand of the capitalist." They declare that the alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will evoctually lead to the the pauperism and hopeless degradation of the tolling masses. the great political power of the industrial masses as a dation of the folling masses

MERCHANTS YIELDING UNDER THE BOYCOTT. TROY, March 8 (Special) .- The boycotting of retail business concerns in this city begun on Satur-day evening by the Knights of Labor, has assumed for midable shape and merchants are alarmed. The boysotlers are taking two or three stores at a time and their intention iz to wage a war upon all proprietors who retuse to rathave from their counters such goods as are

objectionable to the Kuights of Labor. To-tay the firms visited on Saturday sent for the committee having the matter in charge and informed it that any reasonable matter in charge and informed it that any reasonable demand will be conceded. The boycott against The Standard, recognized as the organ of the laboring people, was raised to-day and the paper editorially asks for beace. It has removed from its columns the advertisement of boycotted firm and the differences between the publishers and the Knights are believed to have been permanently patched up. The Knights will on Wednesday order a strike on the four lines of street cars operated by the Troy and Lansarghurgh Horse Rainroad Cempaty, because of the refusal of the president and directors to give trippers \$2 a day.

· CARD FROM THE STEAM COMPANY. ISSUING AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

BOTH SIDES DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD-TAKING A

HOESE TO JURSEY CITY TO BE SHOD. The meeting of the directors of the New-York Steam Company was held yesterday. They approved the action of Manager Emery in not acceding to the demands of the strikers, and decided to continue the present course taken by the company. Later in the day a card was issued, rigned by Mr, Emery, presentmg the cause of the strike, and calling upon the to co operate with them in the "struggle to maintain our business integrity and entorce wholesome rules for its management." In referring to the demands

Aside from the tact that no company occupying the relations that this does to the public would have the right to place its besiness management at the dictation and control of a labor organization, thus jeopardizing the interests of those who receive its steam, and of the further fact that no non of spirit and self-respect would submit to seen arrogant dictation, we were asked to do a serious wrong to individuals in our employ. This we have resisted and will continue to resist. made upon the company, the card says :

resist.

No regulation respecting our business is framed to bear harshly or severely upon any of our employes. Our rule, requiring that the engineer on watch shall keep on sufficient boilers at all times to maintain the steam continuously at a given safe pressure, was violated by the engineer in charge of the morning watch Decembe 2b last. For this reason he was discharged. This was the beginning of the trouble.

For this reason he was discharged. This was the obsidential of the trouble.

Without particularizing the demands of the labor organizations, it is sufficient to say that a compliance with them would make this company practically an engine of the trades unions, to enforce their demands against any one of the consumers of our steam with whom a difference might arise and against whom they might decree the boyout.

In the morning a large force of police were stationed at the works, along West-st., and at Pier No. 3, North River, and under their protection the coal was landed Mr. Stillwell, are the only men at work getting out the passenger trains. The regular mails left on time this morning, but were short the usual number of passenger trains. Notlees have been received by the men to see that the mail so out on time, but to abandonment of passenger trains. Notlees have been received by the men to see that the mail so out on time, but to abandon passenger coaches.

The most alarming rumors are current on all sides, one being that the Brakemens' Brotherbood would join the strike. E. C. Wilkerson, the master workman of the order arrived in the city to day from Galesburg, Ill. He cays that although the brakemen sympathize with them, they will not, as a body, join the strike. The brakemens order men belonging to the Steam-fitters and Helper's Union and the Engineers' Association were stationed along the street by Delegate Dougherty, of the Steam-fitters and Helper's Union, who gave them orders to allow no one under the influence of liquor to mix among them, and to guard against the attempt of any of the Steam-fitters union that they had decided not to handle any Pacific officials to-day and them called on the Missouri Pacific officials to-day and them called on the Missouri Pacific officials to-day and them called on the Missouri Pacific which depend on the Gould lines. Not a car has crossed the bridge since Saturday.

A dozen large manufacturing establishments on the Missouri Pacific which depend on the road for supply will be forced to shut down in a few days if the troubies not adjusted. The latest rumor is that the Executive Board of the Kinghts of Labor contemplate calling out the union employed on roads to close alliance with the Gould lines. Labor meetings are in progress on every corner. The locomotive engineers, the brakemen and the Koights of Labor meetings are in progress on every corner. The locomotive engineers, the brakemen and the Koights of Labor meetings are in progress on every will not put men in the places of the strike is that the railroad company while not put men and drawn to the works. Several of the drivers were

peculiar phase of the strike is that the railroad company will not put men in the places of the strikers. Men who belonged to no order applied for work to-day, and were turned away.

To await the possibility of the tailroads using the ferries for transportation purposes the Central Committee has, it is stated, ordered out the men engaged by these companies and this will sever all connection with the cast side of the river.

A dispatch from Sedalla, Mo., to The Post-Dispatch says that the Central Committee of the Knights of Labor will order that after to-day all members of that organization employed on passenger trans of the Missouri Pacific Rairroad shall cease work, but that the mail cars must not be interfered with. A notice was posted at the Missouri Pacific station this morning announcies the suspension of all brakemen and conductors on the St. Louis and Kanass Crambioged here, have been laid off on account of the suspension of all brakemen and conductors on the St. Louis and Kanass branches of that road.

In Kanass City about seventy-live Missouri Pacific freight handlers employed here, have been laid off on account of the suspension of business.

A dispatch from Marshall, Tex., to The Post-Dispatch freight handlers employed here, have been laid off on account of the suspension of business.

A dispatch from Marshall, Tex., to The Post-Dispatch freight handlers employed here, have been laid off on account of the suspension of business.

A dispatch from Marshall, Tex., to The Post-Dispatch freight handlers employed here, have been laid off on account of the suspension of the suspensio

would not draw any more coal for us."

A guard of about twenty policemen remained at the
works and pier last night to protect them in case any
demonstration was made against them by the strikers.

BOSS CARPENTERS YIELD TO THEIR MEN.

ONLY A PEW SMALL SHOPS HOLDING OUT. The United Order of American Carpenters Joiners include in their membership nearly all the car passed some time ago by both organizations they de manded of the boss carpenters that on and after yesterday nine hours should constitute a day's work, and that \$3.50 would be a day's wages. The day's work for Sat orday is to be eight hours, and when men work out of town they are to be paid for the time it takes to go to and from their work. These demands were presented to all the employing carpenters, and hearly all compiled with the demand at once, and their men were not called out on strike. About 1,000 men mostly employed in the sefore 2 o'clock all but about 200 of them had been sent back, the employers granting the full demands. strike committee established its headquarters at No. 181 Eighth-st., and the large meeting room was filled with strikers nearly all day. The committee adopted the

shops in case the employers wanted them, as well as to keep them away from liquor stores.

No effort was made to see the employers who had not given in. They were informed that there would be no compromises and that their men were ready to go to work as soon as they were ready to accede to their demands. All day long commands alons were received from different bosses and squads of men left the hall to go to work. Three of the largest shops on strike, Gressler & Farrell in East Seventiethest, Graham & Son in East Forty-third-st., and Mr. Wilson of West Tenthest. Seet word for their men to come back to work. J. C. Miller offered his men \$3.25 a day, but it was refused. The men who are chostrike tow are all from small shops and it is expected that they will all be at work again tomorrow at the Union scale.

One of the strike committee said to a Trimuse reporter. "During the winter months our trade is dail and it is almost impossible for us to do suything toward keep-

DEMAND THAT PROMISES SHALL BE KEPT.

The Empire Protective Association has taken no new steps in the matter of the horse cars yet. It is awaiting the arrival of Commissioner O'Donnell to begin his work of arbitrating the differences between the men of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, men of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery,
Bleecker-st. and Twenty-third-st. lines and the companies. Mr. O'Donnell has ben sont for and will probably arrive in the city within a day or two. In case he
does not begin his work before the end of the week there
is a possibility of further complications. It is alleged
that the Atlantic-ave road in Brooklyn has not acted in
good faith and unless some action is taken on these matters before the end of the week there will be trouble.
A member of the Executive Board said yesterday to a
TRIBLENE reporter: "Unless this matter of arbitration is
no fair way of action and the week TRIBUNE reporter: "Unless this matter of arbitration is in a fair way of settlement before the end of the week we will tie up Deacon Richardsons roads in Brooklyn and it maybe in New York as well. We entered into the agreement to arbitrate in good faith and we propose that the other parties shall actin good faith too. We will stund no fooling!

stand no fooling."
The incendiary utterances of The Times and The Pos

VARIOUS DEMANDS MADE BY WORKINGMEN. The clay-pipe makers have started a co-operative factory in Brooklyn. They have the indorsement of the Knights of Labor and are making a Knight of La bor pipe. One of them said to a THIBUNE reporter yesterday: "The fereign manufacturers have succeeded in running our manufacturers out of the business. Three of them have failed recently, and we have been obliged The tariff is to blame for it. In the first place the duty is entirely too low-35 per cent ad valorem. This is further reduced to about 171g per cent by a system of

Inise invoices. The duty ought to be raised and the frauds stopped."

The strike on the Emigrant Savings Eank Building in Chambers at. against Contractor Hermann, who, it is said, refuses to keep his agreement with his men made to them when a previous strike was threatened, was postponed tutil this morning, to give the other contractors achine to force Mr. Hermannich keep his agreement. In case they are not successful there will be a which the nailers were not willing to accept.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

general strike of all the union men in the different trades who are at work on the building.

It is probable that the painters will make a demand for a uniform rate of wages in a short time. They have not as yet decided whether they will make eight or nine hours a day's work, but when they do a demand will be made.

A general alarm, most welcome to the patient policemen who have been kept away from their families since the beginning of the car-drivers' strike, was sent out from headquarters by Superintendent Murray. It consisted of three words: "Dismiss the reserves."

The Defiance Cigar Manufactory, in East Forty-firstst, has decided to make all its employes become members of "the noble order of the Knights of Labor."

The brass foundry of Statis & Delimeier, at No. 124 Kent-ave, Brooklyn, was closed yesterday owing to a strike of the moulders for an increase of 50 cents in their pay of \$3 a day. heir pay of \$3 a day.

A TALK WITH GRAND MASTER POWDERLY. HE SAYS THAT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR SHOULD

NOT ABUSE THEIR POWER. PHILADELPHIA, March 8 .- Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor organization, who is in this city attending a meeting of the General Executive Board, said to-night that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads west. Mr. Powderly said that there is no significance in the fact that so many strikes are now in cogress in the United States by assemblies of the Knights of Labor. "It is a coincidence merely," said he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order, as has been suggested; the strikes being incljust the beginning of the spring trade and the opening of a period of prosperity in business."

Mr. Powderly upon being naked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power think that I can speak for the General Executive Board, do not think that it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them. If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers and submit their claims, firmly made and properly represented, to arbitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be as satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases

"Arbitration then, and not strikes, is the theory of the

"Yes, arbitration always when it is possible. only as a last resort, but when that point is reached strike hard, strike in carnest and never surrender, except to just concessions. Why, this board," pointing to the members who were listening to the talk, " has since the 1st day of January last settled by arbitration the lat day of January last settled by arbitration and cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes, without the gaining of a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor, and the other labor organizations in sympathy with its plans, constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of working mene ever known in the history of the world, its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just demands carefully considered and thoughtfully digested. Now that we have the power which comes from organization, we must use that power wisely and moderately, and be carefull that we do not change nositions with the

power I' have no fear of that. The matters involved in the existence and work of the Knights of Labor, are negre-

WOEK STOPS IN THE COAL REGION. A STRIKE APPEUTING THE EASTERN TRADE-DE-MANDING PROPORTIONATE RATES.

PITTSBURG, March 8,-The strike of the Federation No. 3, comprising the adopted at the convention in Cumberland on February 10. The scale is as follows: Irwin, 60 cents; Clearfield, 50 cents; Meyersdale and Garrett, 40 cents; Pocahontas, 75 cents; Els Garden and George's Creek, 50 cents; involving a general advance of ten cents a ton. In the district there are 10,000 miners. At 11 o'clock this marning dispatches received from the Maryland regions

The present is regarded as an opportune time to ask for an advance, as this is the mouth in which the coal companies make most of their contracts. Although the miners in this district are indifferently organized, the

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES, SETILING THE DIFFICULTY IN WEST VIRGINIA-KENTUCKY CONVICT LABOR.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8 .- On Saturday a large meeting of miners was held at Campbell's Creek, the object being a conference upon the question of the men going to work in the mines at the price offered by operators, viz., awo cents a bushel. meeting represented almost every mine up the river, but arrived at no definite conclusion until this morning. The men representing the mines of the Pioneer and Gorge Dana Companies agreed to resume work at two cents a bushel and will enter the mines to-morrow. It is also believed that the Campbell Creek mine will start to-morrow on the same basis of rates. The Eaymond ity mine, which has been idle eight mouths, will also return to work to-morrow at the two cent rate. The de-illberations of the miners were devoid of ill-feeling between employers and employes. The difficulty has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all interested.

adjusted to the satisfaction of all interested.

Chicago. March 8.—A number of business men, representing the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city, assembled yesterday for the purpose of organizing a mixed assembly of the Kulghts of Labor. A committee appointed at a former meeting to secure a charter, reported that the request had been granted by the District Assembly and that a sharter would be issued to them some time in the present week.

Leusyhlle, Mirch 8.—Four out of the five companies of soldiers who are at the Greenwood Mines, in Pulaski County, Ky., to protect State property and the convicts against the threatened onslaught of the free miners, started home to-day. The Lexington Company and the Gatting gun still remain, but it is thought they will be ordered home in a few days. The free miners have promised not to molest the convicts for two weeks, starting that they would give the Legislature that time to pass laws removing the convicts from the mines.

HUNDREDS OF WOLVES IN A CAVE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8 .- A dispatch

rom Lawrence, Kan., says: "A day or two ago a farmer in the southern part of this country came into this city with the report that he had discovered a cave on his farm that was innabited by prairie wolves. The pack, from what he could find out, numbered about 300. He bad killed a few, but the rest would not come out and he was afraid to enter the cave. A large party of hunters arrived at the place yesterday morning. opening was made into the cave back of the wolves. I wo men entered and all the dogs that could be found, and advanced on the rear of the mass of animals which and advanced on the rear of the mass of animals which had by this time assembled in the front part of the cavern. The dogs retreated and the men, after firing a few shots, also got out. After an all day's skirmish, the hunters decided to make a dash, drive out their prey and kill as many as possible. All drew back from the front and kept quiet and two men again entered in the rear. This time they succeeded in causing a stampede rear is a short time the cave was empty. The shooters did some good work, and by the time they were through about one hungared dead wolves strewed the ground. The others escaped and the party returned minus four dogs, but covered with glory."

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (Special). - The American Iron and Steel Association of this city anounces that the total production of cut nails and cut spikes for 1885 was 6,696,815 kegs of 100 pounds each, against 7,581,379 kegs to 1884 and 7,762,737 in 1883. THE MOB AT EATONTOWN.

BURIAL OF THE MURDERED "MINGO JACK. EVERYBODY EXPECTED THE LYNCHING-NO PRE-

PARATION TO DEFEND THE JAIL.

EATONTOWN, March 8 .- The blackness of the night still hung along the New-Jersey coast when the farmers about Eatontown rose from their slumbers to get their morning chores done in time to get into the village for the opening of the inquest as to the murder of Samuel Johnson or "Mingo Jack." By 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the investigation to begin, severa hundred men were congregated in and about Hali's Wheeler House. They came afoot and by all kinds o vehicle, some, no doubt, with fear and trembling lest some over wise or indiscreet witness should implicate them in the crime. Mr. Hall had gathered a great num ber of chairs in his broad hall and reception room, which were quickly filled and all standing room taken oners Van Woert and Smith sat before a small table in the room, with their backs to the big window opening on the plazza. The jury occupied sofus at the back of the room and a long table was filled with reporters from New-York, Philadelphia and local press. In the group around the coroners were Mr. Swartz, represents Prosecutor Haight, of Mon mouth County; Lawyer Steen, of Eatontown who said this morning that he expected to represent the colored friends of "Miego Jack"; Colonel Hendrickson of the Peace John C. Edwards. Constable Hermann Lieb enthall called the witnesses and as each placed his hand on the book he would roar out in a voice strong enough

At 11 o'clock, while the inquest was in pregress, off it the Johnson family. The little cabin was packed with their dark-skinned relatives and friends, and many more were grouped closely around the open door. The Rev John Hammett, of the African Church, preached a ser mon over the body of the murdered wretch, "Mingo The text was from Matthew: " We must all die and after this the judgment." No reference was made to the dead man's crime or to the manner of his taking After the simple service the body was borne to the South Eatontown Cometery and buried in the paupers' plot. It was reported in town by one of those who was present that when the pine coffin was taken to the hut a rephew of "Mingo Jack" objected to it, because he thought that as the county was to pay for it it should be

answer to questions by Coroner Van Woert, he acknowledged an acquaintance with Samuel Johnson or "Mingo Jack," who, he thought, was seventy years old. He said that he issued a warrant for the negro's arrest upon an accusation made by Angeline Herbert on Friday, but did Johnson had been arrested. Dr. Beach and the girl's father, and perhaps two of his sons, were present when the affidavit was prepared. When he instructed the constable to make the arrest, Mr. Herbert intimated that he would take care of him.

"I can't remember the language," said the aged Justice, "but he led me to believe that he would shoot Mingo as soon as he saw him. He had a pistol in his hand, and I would not allow him to go with the officer until he arreed to leave it at home."

The injured are:

COPE, Jacob, age fiftee years, Jurned internally and externally, ally the copied, herned and internally injured. His will probably size broken.

Silaw, W., age seventy dangerously burned.

Silaw, Feter Blunt, colored, Hirain Highee, Will-lam Ross, Thomas Owen, Pitt Boss, Mall Hannan and Peter Kearhs, are all more or less injured and several of them will be marked to leave the at home." not give it to the constable until the next day after

until he agreed to leave it at home." all when he was called to see the hanging body. He identified two heavy oak palings covered with clotted blood, and a pick-axe, which were found there, and the rope with which the hanging was done. The sensation of the Justice's testimony and the prosecutor's theory f the lynching came out when the Squire said that "Yes, that is the rope in which I fied a hangman's

knot last night in Allen's." The Justice testified that there was a present when this was said, but he could not recall the name of any particular person. At this point William Kelly was called to the piano-stool, which served as a witness stand, and while the coroners whispered together, twisted himself about on the top of the pano-stool and looked greatly worries The consultation came suddenly to an end and Mr. Edwards was asked if that was the William Kelly he meant. The Squire answered "Yea." Kelly jumped to his feet, "If n's about the rope that went out of Allen's you

want me here for there was no knot in that rope." He was told that he could go, but tarried to try and get he fifty cents wriness fee. He got only the answer that He spent the rest of the afternoon in " filling up" at the bar, loudly commenting upon the evidence, and trying to sell his subpsens for fifty cents. Next came Herman Liebendaul, the town constable,

sayleg, 'I want to shoot the biast — Mrs. Herbert personsed her husband to leave the pistol at home.

"I went to Johnson's hut," continued the witness, "and put him under arrest. Mr. Herbert followed me into the room and said: 'If I had my pistol with me, the officer wouthin't need to take you away. I steeped into the room and said: 'If I had my pistol with me, the officer wouthin't need to take you away. I steeped into the room and said: 'If I had my pistol with me, the officer wouthin't need to take you away. I steeped into the room and said in my charge and I didn't want to have any words elanged. As I steeped ont of the door with Johnson, I was confronted by four or five men, but I conly knew one of them, and as it was dark. I murried the prisoner into my boary and said dove to my hore, where I left the binesy and said the to the locking with Johnson. We met Mr. Wheeler, Johnson said: 'Say, Mr. Wheeler, don't you see me coming by the lee-house about 4 o'clock!' Mr. Wheeler answered, 'Yes,' and added in an excited voice, 'and if's a good thing Mr. Liebenthal has got you now, or you would be killed.'

The witness then described the manner in which he took Johnson to the locking and secured him there. He said that on the way way nome he stopped at Wheeler's home, where he had heard some loud talk about Johnson, James howevell being the only one he could remember as being present. Rowell its poor man who picks up a small living for himself and a large family by do hig chores for the people of the village. He is a simple minded man, and its not thought hat he knows anything about the lynching. The witness afterward recollected that P. R. Hall, preprietor of the Wheeler Hall Hotel had also said: "If that was my daughter Pd kill Him." Then he went to a bemoeratic primary meeting at Ocean Port with Dit Reach, Robinson Smith and another man, and so thome again at 955 p. m. He look a lantern and salvined frack he lowered the light in the lantern, walked showly toward the locking, When he got to the railroad track he

Schwarz asked ofm it actually the second of the control of the con

anid:

I told Mr. Stevens that I should not be surprised if

should try to take him before a Justice of the Feace that Dight.

Dr. William B. Beach took the stand after a recess for dinner. His testimony was a technical account of the result of the post-mortem examination made by himself and his brother E. M. Beach on Sunday.

Thomas Stewart Herbert was the next occupant of the plano-stool and gave his testimony in various, lerky voice. When it was hisbed and read over to him he asked the "Squire" to write his name, saying," I have never written it yet.

The coroner began by warning him that he need not answer any question which might tend to criminate himself. He quickly broke in with the assertion:

"I ain't got home to criminate me."

Mr. Swartz then got him to account for all the members of his family who lives thome. John, the oldest son, had been visiting a brother-in-law at Elberon during the day but returned at 9 p. m., and he and the other three bors were in bed by 10. He said that he was sure nose of them was out of the house on Friday night, for he and his wife sat up all night with Angeline, "who appeared to be poorly and feebls and laid a moaning all night." The first he heard of the lynching was he tween 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, when a boy named Haines who went to the pond to skate told him and his boys of it.

Millard Fillimore Wheeler, the dealer in ice, has been more or less suspected by the authorities of knowing something from the lynching, and when his name was called there was a str in the assemblage. He admitted substantially the conversation with "Mingo Jack" as detailed by the conversation with "Mingo Jack" as detailed by the conversation with "Mingo Jack" as the interest of the production of sames Allen, keeper of a temperance restainant, otherwise the bound to the fact that William Kelly, Henry Wolcott, ir. Henry Porter, Frank Dangler, Frederick Haines, and James Rowell are the men who are suspected by the authorities of having done the murder.

REX AT THE NEW-ORLEANS CARNIVAL. New-Orleans, March 8 (Special) .- The car-

Ival was opened to-day by the arrival of Rex. The King, who had assumed the character of Charles of Spain, came in on the Illinois Central Railroad, which brought train Rex and his suite, escorted by a battalion of United States troops and a number of companies of the State militia, proceeded to the steamboat J. M. White, which

was to bear the royal party to the Exposition Grounds. On the way to the steambat a stop was made at the City Hall, where Mayor Guillotte formally presented the keys of the city to Rex. A fleet of nine steamers followed the J. M. White up to the Exposition Grounds, At the Exposition the King was officially welcomed by the management, after which he held a reception in the Music Hall.

FIFTEEN MINERS BADLY HURT. FIRE DAMP EXPLODING AT UNIONDALE.

TWO MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT-THE DEATH OF FOUR OTHERS FEARED.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., March 8, -Shortly after noon to-day a series of explosions took place in the Unloudale mine, at Danbar, four miles from here, by which two men were killed and twelve others received injuries which will prove fatal in at least four cases. The cause of the explosion was fire-damp. There were twenty-three men in the pit, nine of whom managed to escape uninjured. The first explosion occurred about Oo'clock this afternoon. It was a terrific shock and was followed by two others in quick succession. The first explosion caused the death of the two men and injured there. The rest ran toward the mouth of the pit, but before they reached it the other explosions oc-curred. There was an upheaval of earth, coal dust and other wreckage. The lights were blown out, the dust blinded the men, and the passage-ways were blocked and escape was cut off. The pit was on fire and a horrible death awaited the imprisoned miners. Nine of them, who had been working in another entry, managed to make their way out before the mouth of the pit was choked up. The force

of the shock caused by the explosion can be imagined, as it caused the men in Morrill, Calvin and Wheeler, the adjoining mines, to drop their tools and rush panicstricken to the top, imagining that the pits were being lifted heavenward. The ground rolled and quaked so that many fell down, and three or four men in the Morrill mine, which is connected with the Uniondale, were violently thrown against the walls and seriously hurt. Everybody rushed toward the Uniondale mine. Columbus Shay, of the Mahoning Works, and James

Henderson, of the Calvin mine, headed a rescuing party and went to work with picks and shovels to force an entrance to their ill-fated companions. In a few minutes enter the mine but were repelled by a volume of flame. It took several minutes for the smoke and fire to clear

away and the rescuers were compelled to wait. The cries of pain and the moans of the injured were pitiable. The wounded men lay in every direction, buried under masses of coal and rock. Twelve of them were found in a dying condition, two others were dead, mangled al-most into an unrecognizable mass. The names of the killed are:

wi'e and four children. COPE Joseph, miner, a.e fifty, who leaves wife and nine children.

CRITICISING MR. JONES AND MR. SMALL BAPTIST MINISTERS THINK THE WORK OF THE RE-VIVALISTS NECESSARY.

CHICAGO, March 8 .- The Rev. "Sam" Jones and the Rev. "Sam" Small received their full share of attention at the meeting of the Baptist ministers this morning. Several of the ministers freely expressed their opinion of the work which these men are doing. Dr. Sorthrup, president of the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park, said that owing to a diversity of taste it was impossible to please every one. Many are disposed to criticise the revivalists, while others were drawn to their meetings and greatly benefited. "There is," said the doctor, "au element of grossness and vulgarity about these men that is certainly not commendable, but they are doing a needed we and should be supported.
Sam' Jones is a reculiar: ... He has elements of great strength and elements of weakness. It seems to great strength and elements of weakness. It seems to me he is a combination of 'Bob' Ingersoil and John the Baptist. I mean this in no disparaging sense. He has she wit and vigor of Ingersoil, together with some of the nobler traits of the great forerunder. If a man is a reformer he ought to go the whole way. I understand that these men use tobacco. They come before the people of Chicago and denounce dancing, theatre-going, card-playing, drinking and everything else but the using of tobacco. For some reason they seem to avoid studiously any reference to this subject. It is barely possible that it is an oversight on their part. '(so, some kind friend ought to remind them of it.'

Dr. Henson said that there was much fault found with the good brothers, and much carping criticism was induged in. Ladies who were their dresses at the lower verge of decency announced themselves positively shocked by the language induged in at these meetings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (Special) .- H. Grancharged with blackmail and swindling and forging the name D. G. Fenno, city editor of The Times. Mr. Fenno testified that the prisoner was not connected with The two days, and being detected in blackmailing the Pea body Hotel was discharged. He told the proprietor that all the papers on the following day would "expose August Munich stated that Gray came to his house, in Camden, about three weeks ago, represented himself as

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

AKRON, Ohio, March 8 (Special) .- Mrs. John Miller died here to-day, age eighty-seven. She was one of one years. A brother survives her, age eighty-six. Her husband, who also survives her is eighty-six. They were married sixty-live years ago and raised a family of twelve children.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW OFFICIALS IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—City Marshal Andrews reugned his effice this morning. Mayor Chapman appointed Era C. Hawkes marshal, thus making the eity
covernment solidly Republican. The new Mayor was

pointed Exts C. Hawkes infranal, thus making the city government solidly Republican. The new Mayor was inaugurated to-day.

A FUND FOR AN ACTOR'S WIDOW.

BOSTON, March S.—A meeting was held at noon to-day in the interest of the destitute widow of J. W. Laneyan, the actor. It was voted that circulars be sent out solieiting subscriptions. A fund started for her benefit already amounts to about \$700.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

NEW-ORLEASS, i.a., March S.—The cotton movement of the United States as made up by H. C. Parker, accretary of the National Cotton Exchange, for the six months ending with February shows: Port receipts, 4,530,696 bales; exports, 2,887,246 bales. The supply in sight at ports and points of crossing overland and the stocks reported at interior towns at the close of February was 5,600,277 bales, against 5,005,233 bales last year, and 5,651,267 bales in the big crop year—1882-83.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 8.—The Rev. Hervey Wood, pastor of the North Baptist Church, has tendered his resignation, having accepted a call to the Macdongall Street Baptist Church, New-York.

KILLING HIS DAUGHTER BY ACCIDENT.

WISDOR, Vt., March S.—Richard Merchant brought home a revolver, which he wished his father, Joseph Merchant, to buy. The weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet penetrated the brain of the daughter, age four, of the elder Merchant, causing her death within two hours. The father is on the verge of insanity.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED IN A POND.

death within two hours. The father is on the verge of insanity.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED IN A POND.

New-Bedford, Mass., March S.—Two daughters, age nine and eleven, and a son, age four, of Frederick Reed, of Bakerville, Dartmouth, were sent after the cows yesterday afternoon and cantioned not to go on the ice in the pond in the meadow. The girls disregarded the warning and were drowned before the help summoned by the boy could reach them.

ODD ACTIONS OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March S.—Allen Adams, who is to be hanged next Friday for the murder of farmer Mosos B. Dickson, in Amherst teu year age, has suiky this and has not spoken to the turnkey for six weeks. He refuses to see or talk with anybody, and when his door is opened nides himself behind a fashion plate spread upon the back of a chair. He refuses to take any medicine but salts, of which he consumes chormous quantities.

SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR ASSASSINATION. SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR ASSASSINATION.
MCLEANSHORO, III., March S.—The trust of the three
Schooleraft brothers for the murder of John Mann was
concluded on Saturday might, after lasting five days, with
a verdiet of guilty and a sentence of twenty-five years in
the pentiontiary. The assassin shot Mann from ambush.
The persons convicted were arrested two days afterward and received their sentence, as above, in just fitteen days after the commission of the crime.

SUICIDE OF A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.
PHILADELPHIA, March S (Special).—This morning
Edward Whitsker, confidential clerk for Fitzpatrick &
Co., No. 105 Watnut-st., committed suicide by firing a

Co., No. 105 Wathut-st., committed enicide by firing a pistol ball into his left breast. He lived in luxurious style at Eleventh and Locust sta. His relatives live in

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE OF THE FOURTH WARDERS RETURN. THE VOYAGE OF THE FRAM-MARION RAY'S LOVER

THE ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS.

STRA - DED IN JAMAICA. The Norwegian steamer Fram arrived in port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica. When she arrived at her pier at West Twenty-fourth-st., five passengers made their way ashore in a solemn procession. One was well dressed, and carried a respectable looking gripsack. The others were of the typical "Bowers boy" order, and were not encumbered with luggage. All looked as if they felt inclined to sing " Home, Sweet Home" The well-dressed man was Halliday, the brother of Marion Ray, and the dejected band was all that was left of that glittering expedition which set out under David Wallace early last mouth on the steamship Santo Demingo, full of martial ardor and other intoxicants, for the conquest of Honduras. As soon as they landed the warriors flew to their homes, and last night, surrounded by groups of admiring ' pals," they fought their buttles over again around the camp-fires of the Fourth Ward,

In that quarter of the city there was great rejoleing over the return of the prodigals. There being no fatted calf handy, a keg of beer was made to do duty instead and the "growler" was "worked" with a reckless disregard of dimes and nickels unknown before for years in that neighborhood. Of the twenty men who sailed on the Santo Domingo these five alone returned. Wallace and two companions are still in Jamaica. Seven men are en Turk's Island or else on their way home on the vessel in which they started out. The rest have gone to see the wonders of the deep in ships and barks. The story of the Fram is as

The night of February 4 was dark and stormy, and the Fram, ready for sea, was lying off Bedlow's Island. She had got notice to receive a cargo on board from a lighter that night. Vessels like the Fram frequently load at night and the captain thought nothing about the matter. In due time the large lighter Admiral came alongside and a cargo of arms consigned to order was put aboard. With the early morning tide the Fram sailed. She is a fruiter and was going down to the West Indies for a cargo. It was considered a piece of good luck to get a cargo down. The arms were to be landed at San Andreas, an island off the coast of Central America, belonging to the United States of Colombia. The contract was that they should be landed only on presentation of the bill of lading and proper papers from the Custom House, The Fram agreed to stop at Turk's Island and take on board ome passengers who were waiting there to get to San

When Turk's Island was reached the twenty men who sailed on the Santo Domingo were found there. The inhabitants of the island had heard the wild fillbustering stories from this city and were extremely anxious to get rid of their self-imposed guests. Wallace, Hadiday and eight others came on board the Fram. The others swore that they had gob enough of it and were going to wait for the Santo Domingo to take them back to New-York. Nearly all the West India islands, Turk's Island and Jana'ea among them, have laws which compel ships bringing impecunious people to their shores to take them away again. The faint-hearted ten learned of this and proposed to enforce the law on the Santo Domingo when she stopped there on her upward trip. Wallace, Halliday and their eight brave followers, nowever, were determined to see the thing out and sailed gallantly away on the Fram. They were extremely reticent as to where they were going from San Andreas and why they were going anywhere. Wallace was immediately taken sessiek and suffered frightfully the whole voyage. In the intervals of his sickness, however, he managed to make a considerable impression on the officers of the ship and was egarated by them as a sort of nobleman in disguise. Some of his followers said that Wallace's mother had offered him \$5,000 if he would not leave home, but that he refused the offer. This increased the tespect in which he was held. Among the followers who sailed on the Santo Domingo were found there,

in disguise. Some of his followers said that Wallace's mother had offered him \$5,000 it he would not leave home, but that he refused the offer. This increased the respect in which he was held. Among the followers of Wallace was a man named Ballow, who said he was a reporter for a New-York payer.

The captain of the Fram, when he heard the stories of filibustering expeditions at Turk's Island and that his own ship was supposed to be carrying arms for the same purpose, threatened to throw the arms overboard. He thought better of it, how ever, and went on 10 San Andreas. There he found the little community in a state of wild excitement over the capture of the City of Mexico. It was the only incident which had stirred the torpor of the little island for many years, and the people were disposed to make the most of it. No consiguee appearing for the arms, the Fram proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica. The people of Kingston were not disposed to let the inhabitants of a little itland like San Andreas get shead of them. So the local papers published alarming articles headed, "Is the Fram a filbuster!" and everybody wanted her seized. The American Consul was appealed to, but he said he failed to see what he had got to do with a Norwegien sife in British water. The British authorities baving had some unpleasant experiences in the matter of seizing fairness merchant ships on suspicion of their being filibusters, also declined to interfere. Some officious person sent a dispatch to "Fighting Jim" Jonett, berging him to bring the Fennessee to Kingston immediately. The Tennessee was at Colon and the Kingston people wanted the Fram detained until her arrival. But the authorities still refused to interfere and the arms were unloaded to the order of the consignee of the ship.

When Wallace and the others arrived at Kingston

When Wallace and the others arrived at Kingston they were entirely without funds. Two of them, "Tommy" Lofters and a young English boy, shipped in a bark which was lying in the harbor and wanted a crew. Halliday and four others decided to take advantage of the law regarding impecunious emigrants and go home in the Fram. Wallace, the alieged reporter and one faithful follower decided to stay in Jamaica and take their chances of substituting on breadfruit and yams. So the Fram, having taken on board her cargo and the five homesick wanderers, sailed for this port, where she arrived vesterday. Just before she left Kingston a sailing vessel came in from Turk's Island bringing three of the men who had been left there. These three followed the example of "Tommy' Lofters and the English boy and became sailors.

Marce Aurilo, Soto, ex-President of Honduras, was seen at his home in Fifth-ave, by a Turbure reporter last evening. He did not manifest the least interest in the wanderings of the Fourth Warders and said: "As I did not send the expedition out, I don't know as I can be expected to shed tears over its ret. rn. I don't know anything about it, excent what I have read in the parers. The day after Wallace and his men sailed on the Santo Domingo, Bredie, the bootblack, came here and said that if I did not give him money he would tell that I had sent out the expedition. I not him out of doors pretty quickly, I can tell you. Some of the papers in this city don't give me credit for common sense when they tell about my fitting out expeditions and premising money to Foarth War ers." When Wallace and the others arrived at Kingston

LIBEL AGAINST THE CITY OF MEXICO.

KEY WEST, Fla., March S .- The Districts Attorney has filed a preliminary libel against the steamer City of Mexico, charging her with violation of the neutrality laws. The case is made returnable on March 24. The United States Marshal will take possession of the steamer to-morrow. As far as can be learned no action has yet been taken against the prisoners.

DECIDING A SUIT AS TO BARBED WIRE. CHICAGO, March 8 (Special) .- Judge Gresham gave an opinion to-day in the suit of the Ohio Steel sarbed Wire Company against the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company. The suit was brought to recover royalties paid the defendants and for the specific performance of a certain contract. The plaintiff alleged that it bought a license to manufacture barbed wire that it bought a license to manufacture barbed wire from the defendants, it being agreed at the time that in case the Washburn and Moen Company granted a similar license to other parties with greater privileges than were accorded to the Orio company, the latter could, on demand, receive the same privileges. The plaintiff set up its claims on the ground that excessive privileges had been granted to Jacob Haiseh, a barbed wire manufacturer at De Kalb, Ill. Judge Gresham decided that the allegations set up were true, but that the Orio company lost its right to demand equal privileges with Haiseh and a repariment of royalties by reason of the breaking by its of a previous contract. The plaintiff set up a claim for \$150,000.

TEMPERANCE, TOBACCO AND THE CHINESE. WILMINGTON, Del., March 8,-In the Wilnington conference at Elkton this morning the Rev. J. B. Quigg presented the report of the Committee on Temperauce, which, after a scathing arraignment of the perauce, which, after a scathing arraignment of the liquor men and politicians declared it the duty of preachers to make their pulpits sing for temperauce, and that "no minister or member of our church is loyal to it who does not stand for total abstincace as the ground of personal temperauce and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in hitoxicating liquors as the duty of civil government." The Rev. J. S. Wills spoke on the Chinese question, denomeing the treatment of the Cainese by the Government and the extreme Western people. He also held that users of tobacco ought to devote at least as much money to charity as they expend for the weed.

DAMAGES WANTED BY A DEFEATED CANDIDATE. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8 (Special) .- Willam Dorsey, a defeated candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket at the recant October election, entered a fibel suit against The Cleveland Leader to-day entered a libel suit against The Circeland Leader to-day for \$10,000 damages. The suit is based on special correspondence from Columbus, appearing in The Leader on February 22, relative to the inquiry of the House Committee in the Payne Senatorial election case. The part referring specifically to Dorsey states that the three candidates, Poliner, Norton and Dorsey, on the Friday before election each received enecks for \$500 from "Mr. Boodle," referring to John McLean.